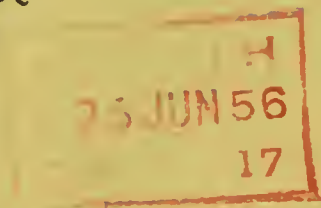
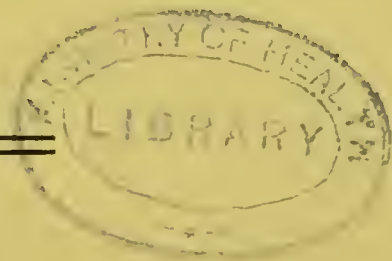


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Cuckfield Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1955

WILLIAM B. STOTT

L.R.C.P. & S. (EDIN.) D.P.H. (CAMP.)



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For the Year 1955

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT

L.R.C.P. & S. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (CAMB.)

CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.

1956

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1955.

The Crude Death Rate is 16.27, and this figure, when adjusted, gives a Corrected Death Rate of 11.22, which compares with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 5.3, as compared with 24.9 for England and Wales. The average infant mortality rate for this district for the last four years is 16.2—well below the average for the country as a whole.

The Death Rate for tuberculosis is 0.06, as compared with 0.14 for England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The County Council is responsible for the administration of this scheme and the County Medical Officer of Health has delegated the duties in connection with local arrangements to your Medical Officer of Health. For the sixth consecutive year no case of diphtheria occurred in this district.

On page 12 will be found details of the immunisation position, which summarised, is as follows:—

0-5 years' Percentage of children immunised	..	88
5-15 years' Percentage of children immunised	..	96
0-15 years' Percentage of children immunised	..	94

It is not possible to obtain a much higher percentage in the 0-5 years group, for immunisation is not commenced until the child is three months old, and the full course of combined whooping cough and diphtheria immunisation takes three months to complete.

Great care is taken to ensure that the parents of every child born in the district or entering from another district are informed fully of the advantage of immunisation, first by letter, and later, if necessary, by personal approach. The Health Visitors and District Nurses have been very helpful in that they have interviewed all parents who have not accepted on the first approach, and in certain cases Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy M.O.H., visits hesitant parents in an endeavour to obtain their consent. The results achieved have been excellent, as shown by the figures above. A card is made out for every child

in the district and full particulars are entered thereon. As an additional check, a book is kept in which is recorded the names of every child born in the district with the details of immunisation, and it is thus possible to see at a glance the position from month to month.

The number of parents who refuse immunisation is very few—about 1 per cent.—but there are a few who, though not against it and who say they will have it done, do not bother to take their children to the doctor's surgery or to the clinic.

Once again, through the good offices of the local Press I wish to draw the attention of all those parents to the fact that it will be too late to have their child immunised after the diphtheria bacillus gains entry to a household or school and I strongly recommend them to have their children immunised *now*.

For the past three and a half years the procedure in this district has been to write to the parents when the child is three months old offering the combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, pointing out the advantages of early immunisation against whooping cough and giving the parent the option of taking the child to its own doctor or to a special clinic at which Dr. Duke attends. The great majority of parents accept the combined immunisation, but if only immunisation against diphtheria is sought, this is carried out at a later date, usually about the eighth or ninth month. The material used for the combined immunisation is Parke Davis W.D.P. as it has the advantage of not containing alum, which is reputed to increase the risk of post-inoculation poliomyelitis when that disease is prevalent in the district. Another advantage is that it is given subcutaneously and not intramuscularly and so is less likely to cause paralysis. Injections are given at monthly intervals followed by a Schick test three months after the final injection, with a further injection if the test is positive.

The percentage of children who require a further injection is extremely small—5 per cent.—but none the less I am firmly of the opinion that the Schick test is a valuable adjunct in our immunisation scheme. The parent is not interested in the fact that 95 per cent. of children are fully immunised following the three injections, what she wants to know is that *her* child is protected, and with the Schick test we are able to give her that assurance. For immunisation against diphtheria alone P.T.A.P. is employed subcutaneously, as this is also reputed to be less likely to cause paralysis.

In order to keep up the immunity against diphtheria a reinforcing injection of P.T.A.P. is given at the age of five years and at 10-11 years children are retested in order to see if they have retained their immunity at this age. Last year it was found that 87 per cent. were still immune, proving the efficacy of our procedure. Children whose immunity had waned were given a further reinforcing dose (T.A.F.) which we consider to be sufficient to keep them immunised for the remainder of their school life.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With the exception of measles, which tends to attack the susceptible child population every second year, the district has been singularly free of infectious diseases; the only cases occurring being scarlet fever 11, paratyphoid fever 1, pneumonia 3, erysipelas 1, whooping cough 3.

The case of paratyphoid B is interesting, as a contact of this case who was employed at a bakery was found to be a carrier and taken off work, the Council making compensation to him under Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The history of the case is as follows :—

On the 30th July I received a phone call from the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring district that a children's nurse, who lived in this district, had been looking after a child in his district who had developed paratyphoid B on 17th June. She had done so until the 25th July, when she became ill and stayed away from work, but the Medical Officer of Health was unaware of this until the 30th July. On visiting it was found that the girl had called in her own doctor, who was aware that she had been a contact of paratyphoid fever, but did not consider she was suffering from this disease. On 1st August she developed symptoms suggestive of paratyphoid fever, and was admitted to the Isolation Hospital, where the organisms of paratyphoid B were isolated from her stool. The girl's father, Mr. A, who was a contact, was employed locally at a bakery, and I arranged with him and his employer that the only work he should do was bread making, the heat required in the baking of bread being regarded as adequate to destroy any possible infection of the bread. His employer stated that he would ensure that he would do nothing else but take part in bread making.

I arranged for daily specimens of stool to be taken from Mr. and Mrs. A and their son, aged 16, for investigation by the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. On the 5th August I received a telephone message from the Laboratory that the organism of paratyphoid fever had been isolated from Mr. and Mrs. A. I informed Mr. A that in view of this he would have to discontinue his work at the bakery, and I also, of course, informed his employer. Mr. and Mrs. A's family doctor was also informed, and he agreed to put them on a course of treatment by chloromycetin, an antibiotic used for the treatment of this fever. On the 8th August the doctor informed me that Mr. and Mrs. A had loose stools, and as it appeared that they were probably going to develop the disease I arranged for their admission to the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for observation. In the meantime I had received a report that the son's stool was also positive for paratyphoid fever and he was admitted to the Isolation Hospital at the same time. None of the three developed the disease, and as three negative stools were received from each they were allowed to return home on the 15th August. The chloromycetin treatment ceased on the 14th August and it was decided to wait until the 22nd August before taking further specimens from all three. Specimens were taken from each on three consecutive days, and as all were negative Mr. A was allowed to return to his former employment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mr. D. W. S. Jarvis, Headmaster, County Secondary School, Haywards Heath, has organised a course, for the third year running, on the Public Health Services for the children in their last year at school. Mr. D. G. Fisher, Senior Science Master, has sent me a report as follows:—

“ Talks illustrated by films and film strips have been given on a variety of related topics, including: The organisation of the Public Health Services, the work of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, Clean Milk Production and Delivery, Water Supply, Food Supply and Food Values, Pest Control and life histories of pests, Inoculation and Vaccination, Hygiene at home.

Some of the children, in groups, have compiled notes on a single set topic, while other groups have formed a set of notes on the whole.

It has been interesting to note favourable and unfavourable comparisons the children have made this year, in talking to me about food hygiene in this country and on the Continent. They have based their information on visits made abroad, from television programmes and newspaper articles."

In the case of Cuckfield School, Mr. E. Schwarz, the Headmaster, has for some years now received copies of my annual report, which he distributes to his pupils, who make a study of it, following which they write essays and prepare graphs and charts. At the end of the course I visit the school and give a talk and also answer questions. Mr. Schwarz reports that this method of teaching children about health has been most successful.

It is hoped that these courses on the subject of health will be of benefit to the children by teaching them to put into practice what they have been taught.

TUBERCULOSIS

In the seven years 1934 to 1940 there were forty deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, whereas in the seven years 1949-1955 deaths only numbered 12. The factors considered to be responsible for this remarkable fall in mortality are as follows:—

1. Better knowledge of this disease by the public.
2. Better nutrition.
3. Better housing.
4. More use of X-ray examinations, including mass X-ray.
5. More thorough examination of close contacts, including testing of children and their vaccination by B.C.G.
6. Better results in treatment through the use of new drugs and surgical measures.

The testing of schoolchildren in the last year at school and the vaccination of negative reactors with B.C.G. should help further to reduce the incidence of this disease.

There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, in fact the last death from this cause was in 1941. The incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis has also been small in recent years, and there is no doubt that the pasteurisation of the milk supply has had a great deal to do with this reduction. At the present time all milk retailed in the district is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

HOUSING

A return was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government giving the number of unfit houses to be dealt with in the next five years as being 33 and since then a further two houses have come to light. From these figures it is obvious that slum clearance is not a problem in this district.

House inspection under Section 9 of the Housing Act was considerably reduced during the year owing to the increased work in connection with improvement grants. This scheme, by which owners are given a grant to improve their property, is in my opinion an excellent one as houses are improved and modernised which, without such assistance, might well become dilapidated and have to be condemned. I have inspected the majority of houses which have been improved, and have been very impressed with the high standard obtained, and Mr. Staynes, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible for the administration of the scheme, is to be congratulated on the results achieved. Details of work done in this connection will be found in that part of the report furnished by him.

FOOD HYGIENE

For some years the increase in outbreaks and cases of food poisoning in the country generally has focussed attention on the necessity for the observance of food hygiene, although in this district we have been singularly free from cases of food poisoning.

Our efforts have included talks on food hygiene to food traders and their staffs, and the holding of a Clean Food Exhibition a few years ago which created great interest in the district. At present frequent inspection of all food premises with the giving of advice, where necessary, is the method employed. Many facilities for personal cleanliness, modern sinks for washing up and means of protecting food exposed for sale have been provided, but there remain a few premises where the observance of hygienic conditions is made difficult by lack of space in relation to the amount of business done, bad lay-out or lack of appreciation of what should be done. It is remarkable that in food shops, doing equal trade, some expose no open food in windows or on counters without adequate protection whilst others expose such unwrapped food without protection and argue that their trade would suffer if they covered such food as bacon and cooked meat.

Endeavours have also been made to educate the public by means of lectures to voluntary organisations and by publicity through the good offices of the local Press as to the need for clean food handling to prevent food infection. Members of the public, by refusing to buy open food exposed without protection and criticising unclean methods, can do a great deal to obtain a higher standard in shops, restaurants and hotels.

On the 1st January, 1956, the new Food Hygiene Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, came into force, and will undoubtedly give great assistance in dealing with some of the problems mentioned above. The Regulations apply to "food businesses" which are defined to include the following whether or not they are carried on for profit:—

Canteens, clubs, schools or other institutions as well as undertakings carried on by local and public authorities.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Board carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

My thanks are due to Mr. R. Staynes, Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars supplied for this report, and to the other members of the staff, and in particular to Miss Everson, my Secretary.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration, support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	..	WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (CAMB.)
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i>		H. L. DUKE, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (CAMB.), D.T.M. & HY.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i>	..	R. STAYNES, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Additional Sanitary Inspector</i>	..	F. R. WILLIAMS, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON Miss J. M. LEWRY
<i>Clerk to the S.S.I.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. J. SHUTTLEWOOD

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1953	1954	1955
Area of District in Acres ..	3,912	3,912	3,912
Population estimated to middle of year	17,010	16,980	17,090
Rateable Value	£165,434	£169,680	£176,102
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£642 7s. 4d.	£657 15s. 1d.	£679 9s. 7d.
Density of Population (persons per acre)	4.35	4.34	4.37
Number of Houses	4,813	4,932	5,053
Birth Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	11.88	9.84	11.06
Death Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	16.11	16.60	16.27
Infant Mortality Rate ..	24.75	29.94	5.29

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

							<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	—	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	5	30
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	18	31
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	10	23
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth abortion	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	11	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Totals							107	171

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births and Birth Rate

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1955:—

				<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	88	..	91	..	179
Illegitimate	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	10
				—		—		—
Totals	..			95	..	94	..	189
				—		—		—

This gives a rate of 11.06 per 1,000 population.

The corrected birth rate is 12.49.

				<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Total Stillbirths	..	..		3	..	2	..	5
Legitimate	..	..		3	..	2	..	5
Illegitimate	..	..		—	..	—	..	—

Deaths and Death Rate

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1955:—

<i>Male</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
107	..	171	..	278

This gives a mortality rate of 16.27 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death rate is 11.22.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

My thanks are due to Dr. J. E. Jamson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the two British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Lavender's Garage, Sussex Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 17 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres:

Cuckfield	Congregational Church Hall	2nd and 4th Friday Dr. on 2nd Friday
Franklands Village ..	The Institute (Weighing Session only)	2nd Wednesday
Haywards Heath ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	1st, 3rd and 4th Friday (Toddlers) Dr. 3rd and 4th Friday (Toddlers)
Bentswood	Presentation Church Hall, New England Road, Haywards Heath	1st and 3rd Monday Dr. on 1st Monday
Lindfield	The Tiger, High Street	1st Monday Dr. each session

Clinics:

Diphtheria Immunisation ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Every Monday 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Chest	Haywards Heath Hospital, Haywards Heath Cuckfield Hospital, Cuckfield	Every Thursday Thursdays at 2 p.m. Diagnostic
Orthopaedic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Tuesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. Dr. usually attends 3rd and/ or 4th Wednesday at 10.30 a.m. (by appointment)
Speech Therapy ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Wednesday 9 a.m. Friday 9 a.m. (by appointment)
Eye Refractions (Schoolchildren) ..	Haywards Heath Hospital Cuckfield Hospital	By appointment
Minor Ailments ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Tuesdays and Fridays, 9-10 a.m.
Child Guidance ..	East Grinstead: Moat Road Lewes: Castlegate House Hove: 33 Clarendon Villas	Every Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (by appointment)
Dental	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	By appointment
School Clinic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	Dr. Waugh (by appointment)
*Family Planning ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)

*Sub-Fertility .. E.S.C.C. Clinic, 1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.
Oaklands, Dr. each session
Haywards Heath (by appointment)

Venereal Diseases .. Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital,
Brighton

Men Monday .. 4.30 p.m.
Wednesday .. 9.30 a.m.
Thursday .. 1.30 p.m.

Women and Children Tuesday .. 1.30 p.m.
Thursday .. 10.0 a.m.
Saturday .. 9.30 a.m.

New cases must attend at least one hour before the
Clinic closes

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

0-15 YEARS OF AGE

Number on roll 3,979
Number immunised 3,750
Percentage 94

0-5 YEARS OF AGE

Number on Roll 971
Number immunised 858
Percentage 88

The table below shows the immunisation figures for every school in the district:—

	On Roll	Immunised	Percentage
SCHOOLS: PRIMARY AND COUNTY SECONDARY			
Cuckfield Primary	259	258	99
Haywards Heath County Primary	379	377	99
Haywards Heath County Secondary	566	563	99
St. Wilfrid's Primary	332	328	99
St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy..	222	219	99
Lindfield Primary	335	329	98
	2,093	2,074	99
NOT YET AT SCHOOL, or at school outside our area	222	218	98
SCHOOLS, Private	693	600	87
Totals ..	3,008	2,892	96

During the year:—

167 children were immunised
341 children were Schick tested
324 children had a reinforcing injection

VACCINATION

One hundred and sixty-two children were vaccinated under the age of one year—a percentage of 84.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total Cases notified	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	11	-	-	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Paratyphoid ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Measles ..	235	2	12	18	27	21	145	6	3	1	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough ..	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	275	2	13	20	29	21	154	6	14	12	2	2	5	1

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1955

Age Group	New Cases						Deaths			
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1934-1955

Year	New Cases			Deaths			Number on Register at end of Year		
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1934	2	4	6	2	1	3	24	39	63
1935	10	2	12	6	5	11	27	35	62
1936	6	3	9	6	3	9	29	34	63
1937	4	5	9	1	2	3	24	27	51
1938	9	6	15	3	2	5	17	22	39
1939	4	4	8	3	1	4	16	25	41
1940	10	7	17	2	3	5	22	28	50
1941	5	10	15	2	1	3	25	33	58
1942	10	10	20	1	2	3	30	34	64
1943	10	10	20	1	2	3	32	33	65
1944	7	3	10	1	2	3	38	35	73
1945	7	3	10	3	2	5	38	35	73
1946	11	2	13	4	1	5	39	31	70
1947	4	2	6	2	2	4	37	28	65
1948	5	1	6	2	1	3	38	28	66
1949	8	6	14	1	1	2	41	33	74
1950	8	11	19	3	1	4	35	41	76
1951	14	10	24	3	1	4	46	49	95
1952	26	4	30	2	1	3	71	49	120
1953	12	4	16	1	1	2	81	53	134
1954	7	5	12	2	1	3	78	42	120
1955	4	4	8	1	1	2	78	44	122

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1941-1955

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1941	16,280	85	88	173	6	5	11	11.30	92	96	186	6	2	8	11.55	40.4	-2
1942	15,350	111	101	212	12	4	16	14.85	89	125	214	2	5	7	13.94	30.7	14
1943	14,620	115	107	222	12	14	26	16.96	71	117	188	3	3	6	12.86	24.19	60
1944	14,500	122	119	241	13	16	29	18.62	80	115	195	7	2	9	13.45	33.33	75
1945	14,260	91	99	190	9	15	24	15.00	83	92	175	3	2	5	12.27	23.36	39
1946	14,820	113	116	229	9	8	17	16.60	93	102	195	3	3	6	13.16	24.39	51
1947	15,130	133	134	267	5	6	11	18.37	78	113	191	4	5	9	12.62	32.37	87
1948	16,290	109	96	205	8	11	19	13.75	68	100	168	3	1	4	10.31	17.86	56
1949	16,370	114	99	213	6	8	14	13.87	91	109	200	3	3	6	12.22	26.43	27
1950	16,776	101	82	183	9	10	19	12.04	93	114	207	3	2	5	12.34	24.75	-5
1951	16,830	103	89	192	3	6	9	11.94	80	144	224	2	3	5	13.31	24.87	-23
1952	16,940	93	99	192	4	8	12	12.04	88	106	194	-	1	1	11.45	4.90	10
1953	17,010	95	96	191	6	5	11	11.88	101	173	274	4	1	5	16.11	24.75	-72
1954	16,980	74	87	161	3	3	6	9.84	114	168	282	3	2	5	16.60	29.94	-115
1955	17,090	88	91	179	7	3	10	11.06	107	171	278	-	1	1	16.27	5.29	-89

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J. M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	4
Observation Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—	—	1	1	8
Nephritis following Streptococcal infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paratyphoid B	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Paratyphoid ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Observation Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Dysentery "Carrier"	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shingles	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Observation Meningitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Staphylococcal Septicaemia following burns	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Virus infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ulcerated throat and mouth ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vaginitis and mouth infection ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pelvic Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tonsillitis	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	1	1	1	7	10
Rubella	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Rubella with Vincent's Angina ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Chickenpox	1	—	—	1	—	3	5
Mumps	2	—	—	—	—	8	10
Virus Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis	2	—	2	—	—	23	27
Totals	17	13	8	6	6	51	101

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-nine different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications to be dealt with.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. R. Staynes, Senior Sanitary Inspector, has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district:—

Below is a list of inspections made during the year—the number of inspections is no guide to the amount of work done nor to the efficiency with which it is done.

Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	913
Foodshops	..	..	..	..	..	661
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	56
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	66
Milk Premises	..	..	..	..	..	37
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ice cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	94
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	148
Primary Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	166
Primary Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	72
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,051
Housing (Improvement Grants)	..	..	..	..	..	122
Shops Act Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	4
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	49
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	50
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	6
*Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	1,645
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cattle Market	..	..	..	..	..	5
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	66
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	6
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	..	..	..	..	..	45
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	57
						<hr/> 5,335 <hr/>

* This figure includes 1,583 visits made by the Council's Rodent Operative.

COMPLAINTS

Two hundred and forty-eight complaints were received and dealt with as under:—

Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	156
Nuisances from Drains	..	..	..	..	..	12
Offensive Smells	..	..	..	..	..	22
Defective Housing Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	19
Insect Pests (13 wasps, 4 ants, 1 flea, 4 flies, 2 cock- roaches, 1 red spider)	..	..	..	..	..	25
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	13
						<hr/> 248 <hr/>

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936

Served	1
Complied with by Owner .. .	1

Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936

Served	1
Complied with by Owner .. .	1

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>	<i>Complied with but served in previous years</i>
Public Health Act	60	49	10
Housing Act	21	5	10
Food and Drugs Act	25	21	4
Factory Act	6	5	2
Milk and Dairies Regulations	9	8	—
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act .. .	1	1	1
Pests Act	6	6	—
	<hr/> 128 <hr/>	<hr/> 95 <hr/>	<hr/> 27 <hr/>
Voluntary Works supervised ..		30	

INFESTATIONS

The public seek the assistance of the Health Department in dealing with infestations of all kinds and where possible assistance is given. Wasps are dealt with by either liquid insecticide or Cymag and the nests removed. A charge to cover the cost of this work is made.

Ants	4
Cockroaches	2
Red Spiders	1
Flies	6
Wasps	14
	<hr/> 27 <hr/>

HOUSING

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ..	162
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,411
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	72
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	72
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4)	Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	62

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

	Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	66
--	---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
C.	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of Representations, etc., made in respect of Dwelling Houses unfit for habitation	2
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(4)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners, Section 11 (3):	
(a)	To render the house fit for human habitation ..	1
(b)	As to usage other than for human habitation ..	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Number of New Houses Erected during the year 1955:—

(1) State aided :							
(a) By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	54	
(b) By Public Utility	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
(2) Without State aid	..	..	..	..	..	109	
					Total	..	163

5. Housing Conditions:—

(1) Total number of Houses in the District	5,053
--	-------

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for improvement grants are all submitted to the Sanitary Inspector's Office for examination and report. Where possible alternative tenders are required. Grants are usually 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the approved works or 50 per cent. of the *actual cost* whichever is the lesser. The standard of works approved approximates that usually found in Council-owned properties, and grants are not made for the conversion of large houses to expensive flats, or the improvement of large houses. Few applications are in respect of tenanted houses, but this is not surprising as the owner not only has to find 50 per cent. of the cost of the improvement works but also the whole of the cost of repairs required in order that the house may reach the desired standard, and of course, the occupier *must* agree to the works and will surely be influenced by the rent increase.

Methods of fixing the rents of improved properties in various districts have caused some discussion. Here the rent of a tenanted house is arrived at by adding together the present standard rent (estimated if necessary), 8 per cent. of the cost of improvements borne by the landlord, and the permitted increase under the Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, if any. A "stopper" or maximum increase of 15s. per week is applied. For owner-occupied houses the rent is usually fixed by adding 10 per cent. of the existing value with a sitting tenant, to 8 per cent. of the cost of improvements borne by the landlord.

Tenders submitted are carefully "vetted" and if prices are considered too high, or the standard of fittings, etc., too expensive, adjustments are made for grant purposes.

During 1955 much time has been spent in advising owners and occupiers, and consulting with architects, builders, etc., on this work and ingenuity has been required in solving space problems as will be seen from the outline drawings at the end of this report.

The number of applications received in 1955 was 32, and 27 were approved; 3 were withdrawn and 2 were refused.

The following table shows the number of *houses* at which improvements, as detailed, were carried out.

	<i>Houses</i>
Extension to ground floor to form bathroom	7
Extension to first floor to form bathroom	3
Alteration of back bedroom to bathroom and building of additional bedroom	2
Building of kitchen/scullery and bathroom on ground floor ..	1
Conversion of two houses to four self-contained flats requiring extension on ground floor	2
Conversion of back bedroom to bathroom	5
Conversion of part of back bedroom to bathroom	4
Conversion of part of landing to bathroom	1
Conversion of part of scullery to bathroom	1
New bathroom fitted with bath, basin and w.c.	25
New bathroom fitted with bath and basin, and separate w.c. compartment provided	1
New water services	9
Hot water services by means of:—	
Free standing cooker with boiler	5
Back boiler	7
Independent boiler	3
Electric immersion heater	10
New sink and draining boards	17
Ventilated foodstores	13
Improved natural lighting	8
Electric lighting installed	7
Ceilings heightened	2
Linen cupboards provided	25
New solid floors with suitable coverings	15
Modern fireplaces	13
Dampness cured by cavity walls	4
Dampness cured by other means	1
Plaster repaired	14
Woodwork repaired	13
New staircases	2
Redecorations	17
Drainage alterations and additions	17
Paving provided or repaired	15
Fuel storage provided	9
Roofs repaired	5

CARAVANS

There were no applications received during the year for licences to erect and station movable dwellings (trailer-type caravans) within the Urban District.

FACTORIES

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	18	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	64	41	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	82	49	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	6	6	—	1	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	* No. of instances work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
{ Making, etc. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
{ Cleaning and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sections 15-44—Nil.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Number of certificates in force 20

THE RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One upholsterer is registered under the above Act. All upholsterers' premises were visited during the year and were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

During the year 10,090 animals were slaughtered in the Urban District, the majority being inspected ante-mortem and all inspected post-mortem. 1955 was the first complete year of private enterprise slaughtering since the Government discontinued slaughtering in selected slaughterhouses, and the following details of animals slaughtered may be of interest:—

	1953	1955
	(Government)	
Bulls	16	1
Bullocks	807	349
Cows	333	134
Heifers	485	360
Calves	965	738
Sheep	4,316	1,049
Pigs	959	6,725
Sows and Boars ..	—	734
	<hr/> 7,881	<hr/> 10,090

A better comparison is obtained by expressing all the animals slaughtered in terms of cattle units using the following ratios:—

5 sheep; 3 calves; 2 pigs; 1 sow or boar=1 Beast

The number of cattle units so expressed examined in 1953 was 3,305 and in 1955 5,396.

Nine hundred and thirteen visits to the slaughterhouses were made for the purpose of meat inspection and 2,492 condemnations involving 20,025lbs. of meat and offals were made.

Diseased condemned meat and offals are disposed of to firms who guarantee that they will be sterilised and used for purposes other than human food, except in those cases where it is considered it should be destroyed. It is felt that diseased meat from slaughterhouses or knackers' yards, even though "stained"

with a dye, should not be permitted to be sold to the public for their pets without sterilisation.

The wholesale slaughterhouse and the slaughterhouse attached to a large institution, which are approved Deadweight Certification Centres for Pigs, graded 2,070 pigs during the year and £83 19s. 6d. was paid to the Council for the work. Since this Service was started 2,385 pigs have been graded and £99 15s. 0d. paid to the Council.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	710	134	738	1,049	7,459	—
Number inspected	710	134	738	1,049	7,459	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	2	—	8	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	115	27	5	211	1,939	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.20	20.15	0.95	20.11	26.10	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	6	4	—	—	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	28	—	—	90	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.61	23.88	—	—	1.30	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—

One further carcase condemned for generalised tuberculosis was also affected with localised cysticerci and is shown under tuberculosis.

The above table shows that of 134 cows slaughtered, 32 were affected with tuberculosis in some degree, whilst 59 were in some way diseased. The percentage of cows killed affected with tuberculosis (23.88) is lower than the average for the past 10 years (34 per cent.). Since private slaughtering was resumed a better quality cow has been slaughtered here.

Of all cattle killed (844) 86 were affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Five licensed slaughtermen had their licences renewed during the year.

Food Premises

The following tables show the number of food premises in the district, the number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and the number of inspections of such premises. I would point out that an inspection is counted once only for the purpose for which it is chiefly made, although the inspection will be comprehensive where the premises are subject to supervision for several purposes.

LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Basement Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Fish Hawkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Outside Food Kiosks	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	180

FOOD PREMISES, BY TYPE, REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Registered for Sale of Ice Cream

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Kiosks	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	64

Registered for Preparation of Sausages

Butchers	15	15
------------------	----	----

Registered for the Preservation of Food (by cooking)

Grocers	4	
Bakehouses	3	
Fried Fish Shops	2	9

**PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE MILK AND DAIRIES
REGULATIONS, 1949**

Dairies	4	4
-----------------	---	---

INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES**Registered for Sale of Ice Cream**

	<i>Inspections</i>
Grocers	175
Confectioners	45
Cafes	90
Greengrocers	54
Kiosks	5
Schools	3
Fishmongers	14

Registered for Preparation of Sausages

Butchers	157
------------------	-----

Registered for the Preservation of Food (by cooking)

Grocers	19
Bakehouses	38
Fried Fish Shops	13

Dairies	66
-----------------	----

FOOD BYELAWS

Generally the Byelaws with respect to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air are well observed in this area.

Below is a list of improvements effected at the various types of food premises during 1955:—

Greengrocer

Washing facilities provided and heating of shop ..	1
--	---

Grocers

New sink unit provided	1
Food stored off the ground	1
Food covered	3
Premises redecorated	1
Refrigerated cabinets provided	3
Infra-red ceiling heater provided	1

Butcher

Meat covered	1
--------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Cafes

Making-up room redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kitchens redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kitchens cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yard cleaned	..	..	..	..	..	1

Bakehouses

Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premises redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food stored off the ground	..	..	..	..	..	1

Baker's Shop

Shop redecorated	1
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Fishmongers

Food covered	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Preparation room redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accumulation removed	..	..	..	..	..	1

The clean handling and display of unwrapped foodstuffs is desirable from an aesthetic point of view as well as for the prevention of disease, and those traders who display such food in shop windows without adequate cover might best be convinced that this is a bad practice if the public shopped elsewhere.

Condemnations of Other Foods

During the year there were 47 condemnations of other food involving:—

120 tins fruit	22 lbs. cooked ham	2½ stone fish
7 tins fruit juice	30 lbs. frozen rabbit	23 tins fish
37 tins milk	4 ducks	1 packet cereals
1 tin soup	81½ lbs. sausages	29 tins vegetables
312 lbs. meat	24 tins preserves	11 packets cheese
37 tins meat	3 tins cream	4 boxes cheese
		1 jar peanut butter

MILK SUPPLY

The following registrations were operative during 1955:—

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dealers licensed to sell T.T. Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dealers licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dealers licensed to sell Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Milk is produced at nine farms in the district, from two of which milk is sold by retail. The nine farms comprise seven tuberculin tested, and two ordinary milk producers.

SAMPLING

One hundred and seventy-eight samples of milk were submitted to the methylene blue test, one hundred and two of them being subjected to the phosphatase test also. Ten failed the methylene blue test and four the phosphatase test.

Seventy-six samples of milk were submitted for biological test, all being free from Tubercle Bacilli but seven contained *Brucella abortus*. All seven were tuberculin-tested milks, three of them being from the same farm in the Urban District, and arrangements were made for this milk to be pasteurised until it was considered safe for it to be sold as raw milk again. The other four samples were from two farms in the adjoining Rural District, sent to pasteurising establishments here.

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Fifty-three samples of tuberculin-tested milk were taken by retail—five failing the methylene blue test.

Ordinary Milk

Twenty-three samples of ordinary milk were obtained by retail—two failing the methylene blue test.

Pasteurised Milk

Fifty-three samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained—one failing the phosphatase test.

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk

Forty-nine samples of tuberculin tested pasteurised milk were obtained—three failing the methylene blue test and three the phosphatase test.

ICE-CREAM

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in this district. Sixty-four premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream, fifty-four being restricted to the sale of wrapped ice-cream.

During 1955 sixty-two samples of ice-cream were submitted to bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

GRADES			
I	II	III	IV
23	30	7	2

Below is a table showing the results of bacteriological examination of ice-cream samples for the seven years 1949-1955.

Month	No. of Samples 1949-55	Methylene Blue Test							Grade			
		1½ hrs.	2 hrs.	2½ hrs.	3 hrs.	3½ hrs.	4 hrs.	4½ hrs.	I	II	III	IV
January	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
February	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	9	5	—	—
March	27	2	—	—	—	2	4	19	20	5	2	—
April	47	2	—	3	4	3	7	28	28	17	2	—
May	70	3	3	2	3	12	9	38	37	26	6	1
June	66	2	3	2	12	3	9	35	36	25	4	1
July	61	3	5	1	5	—	6	41	41	12	8	—
August	62	4	2	2	10	3	11	30	30	26	5	1
September	63	6	8	4	4	7	10	24	24	26	12	1
October	54	2	2	9	5	1	9	26	27	19	8	—
November	24	—	—	—	—	1	2	21	21	3	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	497	24	23	23	44	32	71	280	282	164	47	4

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 156 complaints regarding infestations by rats or mice during 1955, and these led to the inspection of 298 premises, of which 149 were found to be infested. The Council employ a rat operative trained under the Ministry's Scheme, and this man worked at 149 premises. In addition a further 6,676 premises in the district were subject to a routine survey. A total of 178 dead rats was found during the year.

During May a re-test of the Council's sewers was made and further treatment was carried out at the infested manholes in June and November.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The maintenance of certain public conveniences at the Council's expense in return for their availability to the public throughout the day, was continued.

THE HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

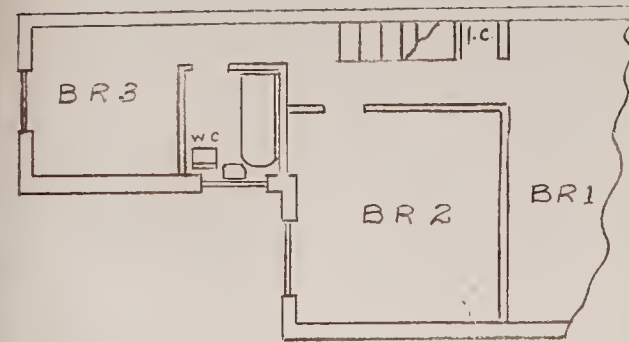
During 1955 visits were made to all 19 premises under the above Act. The following table shows the number of appliances tested and the results of the tests:—

Appliances Inspected	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Electric ..	118	3	121
Gas	28	4	32
Oil	8	—	8
Total ..	154	7	161

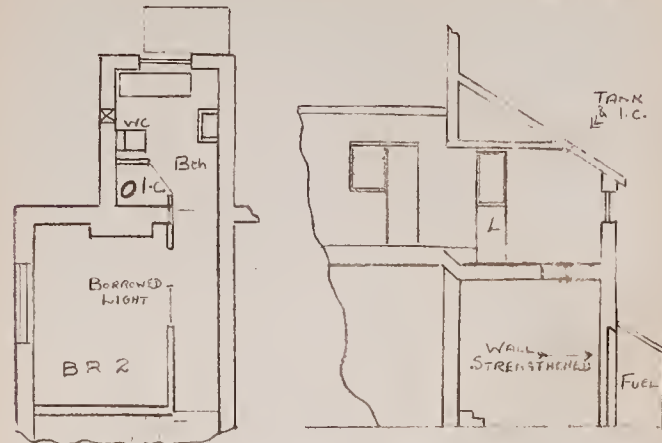
Mr. R. J. Webb, Additional Sanitary Inspector, left the service of this Council in June on accepting an appointment elsewhere. Mr. Webb had been here some five years, had proved a most loyal and efficient officer, and I was very sorry to lose his assistance.

Some examples of works carried out with the aid of Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, 1949/54.

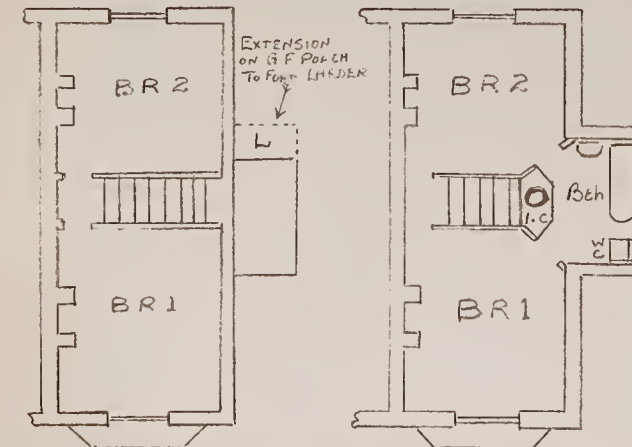
Abbreviations:- B.R. = bedroom Bth. = bathroom C. = cupboard ck = cooker i.b. = independent boiler
K. = kitchen L.R. = living room L. = larder l.c. = linen cupboard S. = sink W.C. = water closet.



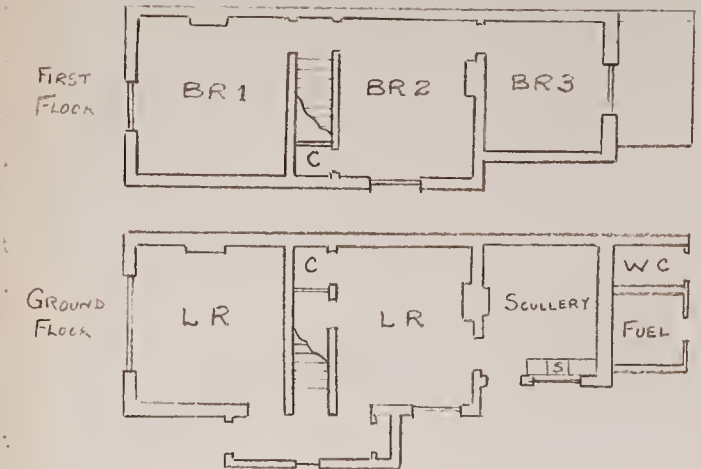
Semi-detached house showing part of bedroom partitioned to form bathroom. Water heated by immersion heater to cylinder in linen cupboard and also run to kitchen sink.



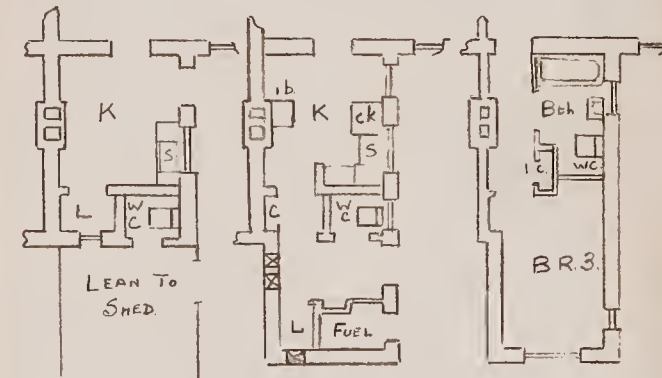
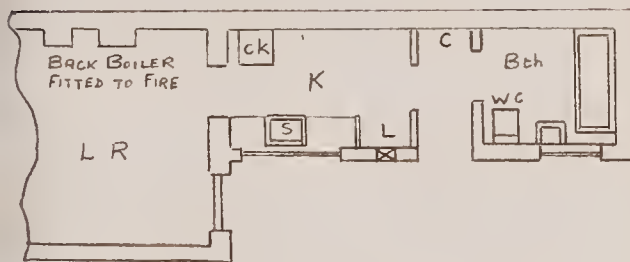
Semi-detached two bedroomed house showing scullery wall strengthened to support new bathroom over with new roof etc., partitioning of B.R.2 to provide passage to bathroom. Hot water supply from back boiler.



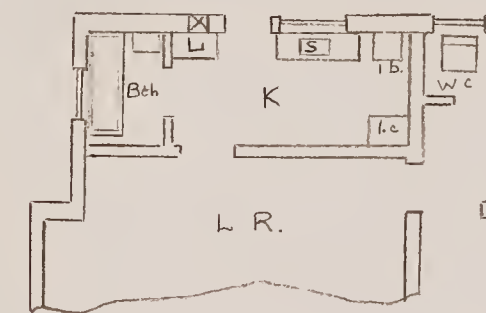
Semi-detached two bedroomed house showing porch built up and lengthened to provide bathroom, with electric water heater fitted over bulk head to stairs on first floor and ventilated larder in porch.



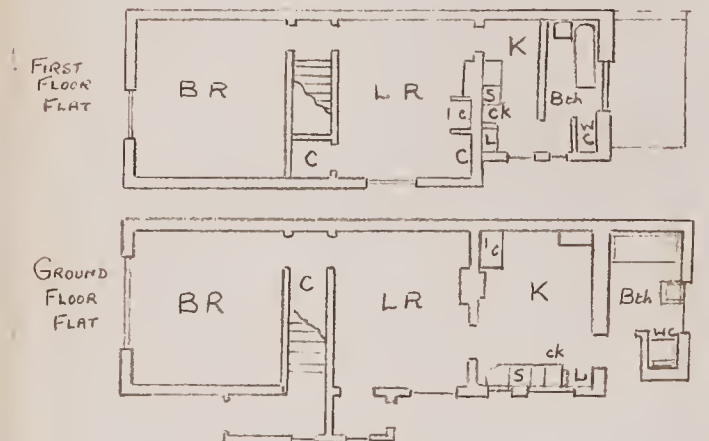
This three-bedroomed house without a hot water system or bathroom, and with an external water closet was occupied by one person.



Semi-detached house showing scullery extended to form lobby with fuel store, water closet and larder, and bathroom and third bedroom over. Separate access to bathroom. Hot water supply from independent boiler.



This bungalow contains two bedrooms living room and scullery. Part of the scullery was screened to form bathroom, a larder, tank and linen cupboard, and hot water system provided. The only addition necessary was for the water closet, which is accessible under cover but does not connect directly with the scullery or any other room.



By conversion it provides another home for one or two persons with all amenities in each flat. Each is entirely self-contained and has a separate front door. The only addition required was for the ground floor bathroom. The fireplaces and flues in the front rooms were removed and electric panel fires installed.

Building on a single storey extension to this two up and two down house provided a modern kitchen and bathroom with hot water service in addition to making available extra space in the rear room by removal of the sink and cooker.

